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vessel has had no communication with Honolulu since December 11, and so long as you are satisfied that no plague exists on your island.

Should the disease break out or should you have reason to suspect the presence of plague on the island of Maui you will note the same on the bill of health. Should the disease become epidemic or as bad as it is in Honolulu you will refuse clearance to any vessel bound for a port in the United States until the vessel has complied with the quarantine regulations as set forth in paragraphs 375-380, Consular Regulations.

This office will require the following, which you are instructed to follow:

First. The vessel to be thoroughly cleansed, being careful to see that all bilge is pumped out.

Second. Before freight is taken on board, the hold to be fumigated by burning brimstone. At least 5 pounds for every 1,000 cubic feet of space. You will ascertain the cubic space by multiplying the tonnage by 40. All openings to be tightly closed including the hatches. The hold must be tightly closed for at least forty-eight hours after the fumigation is started and no ship must be allowed to leave until the expiration of the full time.

Third. The dunnage, bedding of the crew, and forecabin to be fumigated by burning brimstone at least twelve hours. The clothing of the men worn by them during the fumigation should be placed in a tub and completely covered with boiling water. Leather and rubber goods may be dipped in a 4 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Fourth. Sailing vessels which will take at least from eighteen to twenty days to make the passage to San Francisco may take passengers provided they come from healthy districts and their effects are subjected to the same disinfection as that of the crew.

Vessels which discharge their freight at Honolulu and proceed to your port to load for the coast will be disinfected by me before departure and so long as your district remains unaffected you will attach a supplemental bill of health to the one I give, giving an accurate account of the health of your port.

Several agents for plantations on other islands may send their sugar to your port for shipment instead of bringing it to Honolulu as heretofore. You will treat this sugar, as to invoice, etc., the same as you have the sugar you have been handling.

You will notice by reference to the regulations that you are not authorized to expend any public moneys on account of this disinfection, but must charge the same to the vessel or to the persons for whom the services are performed. *Vide* paragraph 377.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM HAYWOOD,
Consul-General.

F. C. ALLEN, Esq.,
U. S. Consular Agent, Kahului, Maui.

Three cases since February 20, 1900.

SIR: There are 3 cases of plague reported since February 20; 1 is very suspicious at Kehei, Maui. None at Hilo or Kahupie.

CARMICHAEL.

Report from Honolulu—Plague in Kahului and Hilo.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no new cases of plague have been reported in Honolulu since my last report on the 20th instant.

One case was discovered, of the pneumonic type, in the detention camp at Kahului on the 15th instant, which was fatal on the 17th. No more cases have occurred in the town.

No new cases have been reported from Hilo, Hawaii. A case of varioloid was reported at Hana, Maui, on the 17th instant, but there has been some doubt whether it is varioloid or chicken pox.

A new rat-proof quarantine wharf has been constructed on the eastern side of Honolulu harbor. It is built on copper-sheathed piling, surrounded by water, is well isolated, and should prove a valuable addition to the harbor in handling and distributing island freight.

The following is the official record of plague cases and deaths recorded by the Hawaiian board of health from December 12, 1899, to February